

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1883.

No. 12.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINSPIRO, January 8th, 1883.

Dr. Schultz continues in a very critical condition.

Imperial parliament has been summoned to meet on February 15th.

An extensive outbreak of glanders has taken place amongst horses in Winnipeg.

One thousand Menomonees have been made subjects of Her Majesty by naturalization.

Cholera is devastating some of the interior provinces of China. The mortality is frightful.

John Cameron, late of the London Advertiser, has become general manager of the Globe.

A man named McGinnis, of Portage la Prairie, attempted suicide on Saturday by shooting.

A by-law has been passed in Winnipeg authorizing the corporation to borrow one million dollars.

Seven thousand men are now working on the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Application has been made for letters patent by the Alberta mining company organized by Col. Dennis.

The funeral of the late Sir Hugh Allan took place at Montreal last week. He left a fortune of six millions.

Arabi Pasha and the other rebel Pashas have been publicly degraded at Cairo, and transported to Caylon.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman has been converted and has become a member of the Roman Catholic church.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., contains news of the loss of the steamer New England with passengers and crew.

Hon. D. A. Smith has succeeded Mr. J. J. Hill on the Canadian Pacific railway directorate, upon the latter's resignation.

Gambetta, the great French patriot and statesman, died at Paris on the 1st Dec. Death was due to suppressed erysipelas.

There is a large increase of railroad accidents both in Canada and in the United States, accompanied by great loss of life.

A mining exchange has been opened in Winnipeg as a result of the development of the mining interests in the West of the Woods.

The book-keeper in Banantyne's grocery store has eloped with the wife of one of the principal clerks. The families were on intimate terms.

Judge Miller, of Winnipeg, has retired from the bench and will enter political life for the purpose of supplanting Mr. Norquay as leader of the Tory party.

Mr. Norquay will contest the county of Mountain in opposition to Mr. Greenwood, and also St. Andrew's. His chances for defeat in both are thought to be excellent.

During the cold snap a short time ago Joseph Robinson started from Brandon for the South-west district. A few days after his body was found frozen stiff thirty miles from Brandon.

Sixty deaths a day from cholera in Toluca, a small town in Mexico. On some of the plantations owners and laborers are all dead. In many cases the bodies were burned. There is a terrible panic.

General manager Van Horne says the Canadian Pacific railway company will concentrate its energy on reaching the summit of the rocky mountain next year. Thereafter, attention will be paid to feeders.

American journals report the fact that an extensive trade is carried on between Hong Kong and Victoria, B.C., in female slaves. From Victoria they are taken across the border into California to their masters for vice purposes.

The territories have finally been formed into four territorial divisions named Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, immediately contiguous to Manitoba and Alberta and Athabasca farther west and between the other two divisions and British Columbia. Edmonton is in Alberta division.

The duke of Manchester has retired from the Canadian North-West land company. A committee of the shareholders is to be appointed to investigate the position of the company, its relations with the syndicate, and the reasons for the duke's retirement. The shareholders are becoming anxious.

Application has been made to parliament for an act to incorporate a company to construct and operate a railway, to be known as the Great North-Western railway of Canada, branching off the C.P.R. at some point between Swift Current creek and Medicine Hat and crossing the North Saskatchewan river at Edmonton.

HERMOLD, Jan. 19, 1883.

Freighters are still going by Mr. Abel, of Lower Ft. Garry passed up by mail to work on the Athabasca steamer.

Mail passed west on Monday. Weather has been cold for the past week. The thermometer registered 45 below last night.

Regina items: A post office has been opened. Rev. Alfred Osborne, Episcopal minister from Charlottetown, P.E.I., has arrived and holds services in the Grand Union hotel. Weather mild.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 18, 1883.

A. E. Forget and wife left for Regina on Tuesday last.

M. Macfarlane and H. Prince left for Ontario same day.

Ellis, D.L.S., is getting flat sleds and then goes to Ft. A. Corne.

J. M. Has, Indian agent for Carlton is here visiting reserves and attending to Indian business.

## LOCAL.

E. MCGILLIVRAY arrived from Victoria on Wednesday last.

NORRIS & CAREY estimate that their freight which arrived on Wednesday cost 10 1/2 cts. a pound.

A TRAIN of fourteen sleighs arrived on Wednesday morning with 7,300 lbs. of freight for Norris & Carey. This is the freight that was in the hall at the Eagle hill Indian farm by the Qu'Appelle freighters. It was brought up by E. McGillivray's sleighs.

The police boys at Ft. Saskatchewan will give a musical and dramatic entertainment, followed by a ball and supper in the barrack room of the Fort on the evening of the 7th of February, which is to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in the country.

G. A. SIMPSON, D.L.S., has commenced a new contract of surveying ten townships on the south side of the Saskatchewan. These will be divided into lots of 160 acres.

McLeod's 14th base line running east from the end of his present contract far enough to take in a part of Beaver lake.

What was very nearly being a disastrous fire occurred at H.C.H.'s chief factor's residence, commonly known as the big house, on Tuesday morning last. Two of the hired girls got up about six o'clock, somewhat earlier than usual, in order to get a good start on a day's washing, and on coming into the kitchen they found that a small building adjoining it, which was used as a hen house, was on fire. They gave the alarm and it was not long before a crowd of about fifty gathered, who exerted themselves to the utmost to put out the fire by using buckets of water and by using the fire hose.

The fire was caused by a candle in the kitchen, which had been left burning, and it was not long before it had spread from the hen house to the kitchen and from there to the main building. The morning was bitterly cold with a high wind and it soon became evident that the small out houses could not be saved. A large pile of wood stood close to the burning house and while part of the crowd were removing it the wind blew strongly from the north, forcing the flames directly against the side of the kitchen, scorching it badly. When this was seen some gave up hopes of saving either the kitchen or the main building and began to remove the furniture and stores from the house. Others stayed and fought the fire with snow. A change in the wind allowed them to put out the fire which had already attacked the side of the kitchen, and to tear down the part of the burning building next to it. This detached the fire from anything that it could catch besides what was already burning, and it was not long before it had burned itself out, about an hour and a half after it was first discovered. The buildings were covered with a very little snow, perhaps worth \$200, but in the hen house fifty chickens and thirty pigeons were burned. The stuff removed from the main building was not injured. The fire in fact is very dry and in good condition at present. Owner can have him by providing property and paying expenses. ELZAR LAMOLCAN, hat the river crossing.

INTERESTED MEETING. On behalf of those interested, for and against the recognition by government of the homestead and pre-emption rights of settlers who were in occupation of their claims before the 1st of May, 1882, or even made of sections, a public meeting is hereby called for Monday evening next, Jan. 22nd, at the Edmonton Hotel, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the department of the interior through the delegates from St. Albert, Rev. Pere Ledue and Mr. D. Mahoney, on this and other subjects claim I shall not then have had notice. Interested are requested to attend. D. E. ROSE, M. McLEOD, H. BARBER, A. D. PATTON, L. GARDNER, F. GUTTER, and others.

The bachelors' ball in the Masonic hall last evening was well attended and quite a success.

The lower part of the Masonic hall building is being fitted up as a saloon by McLeod & Co. for occupation until the completion of their new building.

OPPOSITION is the life of trade. Those suffering for redress at law on now pay their money and take their choice. Mr. J. V. Kildahl has opened a law office in Ross' hotel.

The first of a series of penny readings under the auspices of the literary club will be held in the school house on Tuesday evening next at 7.30. Admission, a North-West penny—26 cts.

Proceeds to go to the club funds.

J. J. McARTHUR's survey party is in town having finished re-plotting the 5th principal meridian from the point of its intersection with the 14th base line to a point 70 miles south. This meridian is now repeated according to the new system of surveys from the 14th base line to the international boundary.

As soon as McArthur's horses have gained a little in flesh he will commence block work on the 14th base west of the 14th meridian. This division of the base line is now being run by T. Kaines, D.L.S.

A MAN named Cyril Boucher of Ad McPherson's party, arrived on Tuesday evening and he left McPherson's office on his return to Selkirk's settlement on Monday morning, expecting to reach there on Monday night. He had twenty-eight sleighs and had brought through all the freight with which he started from the end of the track, except five cases which he left at Red Deer town. Himself and his men have been travelling most of the time. The horses suffered greatly from having their legs cut by the crust and the raw places being frozen. One of them died from the effects of having his legs frozen. After McLeod left his train McPherson's train passed it and came on ahead. Savard, Lederer and some of McLeod's men came to the edge of the woods with McPherson and took back wood for fuel from there. Savard and Lederer made sleighs to replace their carts. They brought through all the freight with which they started from the end of the track. When near Battle river McPherson met Selkirk's party and also E. Juncen's men going out to meet F. M. Juncen and help him in with his threshers. Cyril and J. Ashen started on Tuesday with twelve sleighs to meet McPherson, and expect to be back to-day or tomorrow. McPherson will return at once to Red Deer for fitter carts and horses. The freight was brought from the end of the track by one of the settlers at the forks. This as well as the loads Savard and Lederer have on are for J. A. McLeod, of Selkirk & Co. There was no news of Fielders and party, they are thought to be all right as they will have the benefit of the track made by McLeod and McPherson's outfits.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH V. KILDHAL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland, Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

OST.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17th, between the Edmonton mills and Norris & Carey's store, two sacks of grain. Information as to their whereabouts left at the Bulletin office will be thankfully received. G. GAGNON.

THANKS.—The undersigned, on behalf of the H.C.H. and himself, desires to convey his thanks to those who assisted so ably in the removal of the house at the Chief Factor's house, Ft. Edmonton, last Tuesday morning. WM. LESLIE WOOD.

FOUND.—At Red Deer river, about five years ago while hunting buffalo, a small silver pin with white leather string in it, in good condition at present. Owner can have him by providing property and paying expenses. ELZAR LAMOLCAN, hat the river crossing.

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FOUND.—On the trail leading from the fork to the Methodist church, a pair of badger skin mitts. The owner is required to call at the Bulletin office, pay \$1 for this advertisement, and take them away.

ASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. H. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, and just, at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—I have in my possession at Battleford the river crossing a horse which was given me by G. H. Wheatley at Blackfoot crossing (north camp) to be taken to a Mr. Ritchie, care of C. A. Magrath, Edmonton, which I was unable to deliver on account of his being lame. The owner will please leave instructions at the Bulletin office, Edmonton, as to what is to be done with the said horse. EDWARD PARKY.

## NOTICES.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Haly & Co. are notified to pay their accounts due said firm to us without delay. No other parties will last night. Any payment of the same. BLEECKER & HAMBLY, agents for Robt. Young.

NOTICE.—On the 22nd ult., I took as a homestead and pre-emption the half section immediately adjacent to the bridge occupied by the Rev. Canon Newton (the Hermitage) and adjoining the river. All persons are warned against removing timber therefrom. THOS. MCATLEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded P.D. on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having such horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveyors.

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# THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

Subscription.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).

Advertisements.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than five lines.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DENISON,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 20, 1883.

## RIVER OR RAILWAY?

It is hard for us who have lived so long away from the easy means of communication afforded by railways to understand why intending settlers should be so anxious to get farms near the C.P.R. Their anxiety indeed seems very like a craze to us. No doubt other things being equal the fact of a farm being situated near a railway station is a great advantage, but it is not everything. The farmer who depends on a railway that has no competition, and only to haul away his surplus produce, but to bring him everything that he wants, especially in the way of building and fencing material, is likely to be a very long time amassing a fortune, supposing he has to pay nothing for his land. During the past season thousands have settled along the C.P.R. west of Brandon, and thousands of acres of land have been bought in the same region at from two dollars a line—dollar an acre, while the Duke of Manchester's company expects to realize seven and eight dollars an acre for the greater part of its purchase, also in that region. How it could come to pass that settlers with very little capital or with no capital at all, such as are likely to settle up that country, will ever be able to pay these prices, at the same time paying their taxes to the syndicate, and save anything for themselves is a mystery, and the conclusion is inevitable that such an attempt will remain in poverty all their days.

Of course with the land rich as it is and at a low price, with railway rates at a reasonable figure, a man with small capital could go on with almost a certainty of doing well, but where building timber, fencing and firewood have to be hauled so far by rail and the surplus produce a correspondingly long distance to market a slight difference in freight rates makes a very great difference to the settler. It is the policy of railroads in such cases to charge all that they can bear, so they are never backward in putting up the rates, and the money that should go to improve the settler's farm goes to swell the profits of the company.

If the land along the railway were as good as could be found in the country, if there was to prospect of any other railroads being built, or if no other means of communication existed, there would be nothing wonderful in the eagerness of intending settlers to get hold of this land. But it is well known that the land along the line is inferior to that of the country north of it where wood for all purposes can be procured in abundance, while along the Saskatchewan from Prince Albert to Edmonton on both sides of the river the land is good and wood plentiful, and the river furnishes a means by which supplies can be brought in and grain shipped out at far lower rates than a northern railway will give. And yet in the partially wooded country north of the railway or along the Saskatchewan was not one man who settled during the past summer for every hundred that have settled on the railroad.

To the man with capital who wishes to commence farming at once on a large scale, railroad communication is quite an object, but to the poor man who has no money with which to pay for his lumber, rails or firewood, it should be an object to find a place where these necessities can be procured cheaply or for nothing, and where he will not have to pay a high price for his land. The fact that the railroad runs through a dry as well as a treeless region will prevent it from ever becoming a stock raising country. The farmer will have to depend entirely on his grain for a living, and on the railroad to haul that grain to market, so that he is at the mercy of both the railway company and the grain-growers when either think fit to close

down on him. The partially wooded country north of the railway is well adapted for cattle raising, as pasture, hay and water are good and abundant, and the settler there can turn his attention to the raising of cattle as well as grain. He can raise enough grain to live on and his surplus cattle he can drive to market or to some point from whence there is competition and consequently low freights, so that he is practically independent of the railway and can afford to wait patiently until some company comes along and offers him railway facilities on his own terms; while the man who has chosen the bare plains of the south for his home depends on the railway for his very existence.

The settler along the Saskatchewan or for many miles on either side of it has advantages without number that no other locality in the country affords. So far, very little of the land has passed out of the hands of the government and is therefore the cheapest that can be procured. Although the quality is different in different parts, on the whole it averages much better than the land along the C.P.R.; there is plenty of wood for the immediate use of thousands of settlers along its course in the west, and it becomes scarce as the stream affords means by which unlimited supplies can be procured from the base of the Rocky mountains. During the coming summer parties can be landed by steamer at any point on its course, with all their effects, quite as cheaply and safely as they can travel over the C.P.R., and once they have secured a plot of land they can ship it themselves by means that no monopoly can control. It should be remembered that this river is the objective point of almost all the proposed lines of railway in the North-West, so that a person settling on the river is certain to be before long, at least near it, not quite on a railroad.

It has been the fashion to talk of Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton as being certain points in the distant parts of the territories without thinking that what they owe their importance to is the fact that they are on a navigable stream, and that between them on the same stream are places offering nearly if not quite as great advantages as the ones mentioned, and which only need the presence of energetic men to build them up into smart towns and settlements. It is safe to say that there is twice as much good land along the Saskatchewan as along the C.P.R., between Brandon and the mountains and south country, provided already with a means of communication better in some ways than the railway itself, cannot fail to build up rapidly as soon as its advantages are known.

Next summer the government will commence clearing out the channel of the river with the intention, no doubt, of making it one of the great highways of the country; four steamers will run on it all summer; all the settlements along it will have the benefit of a weekly mail; the telegraph will touch it at three points, and in almost every way it will have advantages of communication nearly equal to the railroad, while in the natural advantages open to settlers along its banks there is no comparison between it and the treeless plains of Broadview and Regina or the barren stretches west of Moose Jaw.

The settlements along the river have had no favors shown them since they started. Little or no outside capital has been brought in and whatever they have done they have done of themselves. Their progress has been slow compared with the boom towns in Manitoba, but it has been far more sure. When outside capital is withdrawn from those places they will come to a stand still at least for a time, while out of the river towns not having been forced beyond their limit by outside progress and ultimately outstrip them in the race. There can be no doubt that the settler whether rich or poor, who settles near any of the principal points on the river will be much better off and much more independent than the one who mortgages himself to the C.P.R. by taking up a large section on the bleak prairies of Regina, besides he has the certainty of having railroad as well as river communication as soon as he is in a position to derive any considerable benefit from it.

HON. J. C. AIKINS the new lieutenant-governor of Manitoba enjoys a reputation the reverse of that which belonged of right to his pre-

decessor, the politically foul smelling Cauchon, and indeed so much better than his late colleagues in the Canadian ministry that it is no wonder he left their company, as he must have been very, very lonesome. Mr. Aikins is a native Canadian, a staunch Methodist, has a large and influential connection, is personally popular wherever known, and is a man against whom nothing can be said—whose hands are clean, as it were—and it is from these causes—that he represents certain classes and is himself blameless—rather than from any gigantic ability in grappling with the questions of state or party that he has ever shown that he has attained the position he now holds and which he is qualified most worthily to fill. It is only fair that the people of Manitoba, of whom a great majority are from Ontario should have an Ontario man as lieutenant-governor until such time as they are strong enough to compel the appointment of one of themselves, and Mr. Aikins besides being an Ontario man can lay claim to being a Manitoban also. Years ago he invested heavily in Manitoba lands, and two of his sons have since resided in Manitoba practising law and taking a fairly popular and prominent part in local politics, so that if Mr. Aikins is not settled in Manitoba his sons have been there long enough to gratify him for citizenship on very short residence. No doubt Mr. Aikins having invested heavily in land long ago, and having an eye to the main chance realized a fair percentage during the boom, and now his coming in the country as lieutenant-governor, where he will doubtless spend liberally what he has so easily, is in pleasing contrast to the conduct of Cauchon, who having made his pile during the boom has gone to Europe to spend it. So far then everything is lovely. Mr. Aikins is the right man in the right place. The governor of a province overruling with prosperity, at one with the people in race and interest, personally and politically respected by friends and enemies, if any of the latter exist, what can there be before him but a prospect of worthy pleasure in the performance of his duties, such as few governors or rulers of any kind ever enjoyed, to say nothing of the numerous opportunities of getting in on the ground floor of all speculations going on in this speculative land such as seem to be a part of the prerogatives of Manitoba and the North-West lieutenant-governors? If politics in Manitoba were in the same state and likely to remain so during Mr. Aikins' term of office, as they have been since the suppression of Aikins' rebellion, he would all but quit office at the end of his term covered with honor and popularity and rather than out of pocket, with a fair show to attain even higher rounds on the political ladder. But times have changed. There is a great question before the people of Manitoba now, one that leads to numerous similar questions, and an answer is demanded, imperatively, quickly—yes, or no. It is a question or rather series of questions, upon which the people of Manitoba are most deeply agitated, for it touches them in their most tender place, the pocket. More than that it is a question of right. The question is shall the people of Manitoba and the North-West pay the whole cost of building the C.P.R. or not? The general government says yes, the Manitoba people say no, and it is correct the Hon. J. C. Aikins goes to Manitoba not as governor in the ordinary sense of the word, but as a special emissary of the federal government to veto all legislation which shall tend to relieve the province of any part of the monstrous burden placed upon her shoulders by that government; to play the part of a cabinet minister while disguised as a lieutenant-governor, trusting by his own good reputation and personal popularity to blunt the edge of adverse criticism; and that the giving of the rights which every man knows must be granted in the end—intended by his friends (?) at Ottawa to act as a sort of wind-break between them and the storm of indignation that is now gathering; to be the broom that is to keep out the rising tide of public opinion; to be the scapegoat of their sins against Manitoba; to stand in the fore front of the battle, with the double object of making a good fight, and getting himself politically killed to make way for other, and probably not so good, men. If Mr. Aikins comes to Manitoba with the intention spoken of he

comes as the tool of tyranny, and on a hopeless task. When the handful of half-breeds who inhabited Manitoba in '69 had the courage to stand up for their rights and there was enough sympathy for them in eastern Canada to secure them those rights it is still supposable that the present population of the province, many times more numerous and more enlightened, will submit to what everyone acknowledges is a wrong to them, even though Mr. Aikins should veto all the legislation they could pass. There is no question in this case as to which side is right, and Mr. Aikins in allowing himself to be made an instrument by which a wrong is attempted is placing himself in a position from which he cannot retreat, but from which he and his colleagues will certainly be driven with disgrace, and in this case as in all such cases, while those who lay the plans may escape the consequences there is no escape for the tool by which their villainy was attempted. The Hon. J. C. Aikins in accepting the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba, if he has undertaken to carry out the disavowal policy, has certainly committed political suicide and his name instead of being held in honor as it now is and might continue to be, will be a sink in the nostrils of posterity.

## MENICHOI & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

## REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

## JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Mr. John A. McDougall has just returned from the east where he has selected from the best markets a first-class, large, assorted stock of General Merchandise, comprising

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES  
HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESSES.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

## BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

Goods will be here the first week in the new year.

## LOCAL.

THE days are getting noticeably longer. Yesterday last was hard on the wool piles. Strong cold wind.

THE R.C. mission thrasher is laid up for the season, having threshed 17,000 bushels.

J. FAVEL, river pilot, arrived from Victoria on Saturday. Everything quiet at Victoria and the roads good.

THE dead mare spoken of in the BULLETIN last week as lying near the Horse hill belonged to T. Logan of the Long lake road.

THE Gateway Express, of Bangor, Manitoba, has been changed to the Manitoban, with a daily and weekly edition. The first number of the new weekly arrived by last mail.

D. McLEOD sent out on Thursday fresh horses and oxen with supplies of grain to meet his train at Battle river and to bring in the freight from there. The best of the outfit now on the road will turn back to the forks from Battle river for the remainder of Brown & Curry's freight left there.

EXCHANGE lectures were being delivered all over town on Saturday last. A number of our citizens devoted themselves enthusiastically to the good cause, both by attending the lectures and examples and destroying all the demoralizing influence they could get their hands on. To put the matter plainly, they were drunk.

THE Herald, a weekly published in the interests of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba and the North-West, is the latest newspaper venture in Winnipeg. It is an eight-page paper with five columns to the page, is well printed, well got up and the matter is well arranged. It will not, however, be run strictly to its own business. Price, 25 per year.

THE horse and sleigh belonging to W. G. Ross, of Ft. Saskatchewan, which disappeared mysteriously on Monday evening of last week was found about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening last by W. B. Young, in the small popular time and a half house. It seemed that when the horse left A. Macdonald & Co's store where he was standing when he turned to the left following the road to the Edmonton mills, until he came to the roadway cut in the woods, which comes into the mill road near the foot of the hill. He there turned to the left following the unused roadway up to the point where it makes an elbow to come up the hill in a small valley. Immediately on turning and following the gully up the hill he started straight on through the poplars towards Jas. Rowland's house, but when he got to where the trees were thickest he stuck fast, and either to go backward or forward or to break loose. He has been standing there eight hours, unable to get anything to eat and of course was weak. When missed he was in good order, but when found he was very poor.

MR. McLEOD, Saskatchewan mail contractor, writes as follows to the Free Press of December 15th: "I would like to call the attention of those interested to the fact that in contemplating to carry the mails between this place and Prince Albert and Edmonton; that owing to the great increase of population and business generally the mails have increased in bulk and weight five fold in a year; that over and above all this both old timers and new comers appear to be trying to send their goods and merchandise through the mails; that this freighting must stop. I say must stop, as owing to the great depth of snow mails loaded down with freight cannot be got through on time." It is a pity that Mr. McLeane having undertaken to carry "freight" (he used to call it express) at 37 1/2 or 40 cents a pound gets so much of it to do that he is forced to stop. Once he has so decided there is no more to be said; but had he announced his intention before, and in the proper place, a satisfactory arrangement would have been saved. Does he intend to include postal matter as well as express in his mail? If he does, he will have to find other means of getting our supply up. Direct large orders have been sent away by parcels to come by McLeane's, but the Saskatchewan mail, and he should make the point clear at once whether he intends to bring them on or leave them to be carried by express. It is late, as he did last year. As the postal department especially agrees to carry seeds Mr. McLeane must excuse people here for not knowing whether he considers them as freight or not. One would imagine from the tone of Mr. McLeane's letter that the people of the Saskatchewan would be very anxious to see personal injury in sending express matter by him or sending mail matter according to the express regulations, and that he thinks he holds the key of the position, in the whole of which he is most woefully mistaken. Anything that he does not desire to carry let him just say so in good time, and he will be glad. We will find other means of getting what we want, or will do without, and not complain. And that he is not to do no better in the future than he is to do now, that he would be conferring a favor by refusing to carry the mail altogether and letting some better man try his hand at it.

## BATTLE RIVER.

Sleighing has been good, except for about two weeks, ever since the 1st of October.

Cattle will need about twice as much hay this winter as last. The Indians have a fair supply of hay and are in an anxious state of mind feeding and caring for their stock. Bob Talley's cattle are particularly well attended to.

The stacks of hay and grain belonging to the Indians are well preserved and their root houses made secure from frost. These three bands are making rapid improvement in the ways and means of support. A lecture in each band are building houses and stables; the rest are hunting.

Rats are plentiful, and the pile or jack fish of Buffalo lake are twice as large as they are generally.

Bands of deer have been seen along the river. Donald Whitford killed two near his own place lately.

Service is held with the Indians in the Methodist mission house on Sunday afternoons, and a sabbath school in the same place at 10 a.m.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the school house, St. Albert, at two o'clock on Monday afternoon last, at which about seventy-five of the principal residents of that settlement were present to decide what action should be taken in regard to the survey of their claims. Mr. Deane having received orders by last mail to cease work there at once and proceed to Victoria, D. Maloney was appointed chairman and Rev. Pere Leane, secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting. Last summer when Mr. Deane commenced the survey of the river claims at Edmonton, a petition had been forwarded to Ottawa by the people of St. Albert asking for a similar survey, as soon as Mr. Deane had completed his work at Edmonton. The reply from the deputy surveyor-general was that the survey was not to be made until the settlement was already laid out by Messrs. Beatty and Simpson and that settled the matter. The speaker then alluded to steps the people of Red River and Prince Albert had taken in order to get their rights. The troubles in Red River had arisen from the fact that the surveyors not recognizing the rights of the people. The Prince Albert people had sent a delegation to Ottawa and they had secured a two mile limit and had bought it on their rights as old settlers. The St. Albert settlement was older than that of Prince Albert and therefore the people there should be much entitled to a river survey as those of Prince Albert.

W. Cost said that when he came to this district he bought his land in good faith from old settlers believing that the people here would be treated the same as elsewhere. If he had known that he would have to leave the country, he was in favor of sending a delegation to Ottawa as the people of Prince Albert had done and was willing to pay his share of the cost.

S. Cunningham had taken his claim before the transfer and had been on it since. He had expected to be treated as the people of Red River and Prince Albert had been and to get his claim without further trouble. He was also in favor of sending a delegation to Ottawa and bearing his share of the expense.

Messrs. Castellani, Rowland, Broussard, Major, LeGendelle, Pacific and others spoke to the same effect, all considering it most unjust in this part of the country should have been altogether ignored by the government and that they, the oldest settlers, should have their land practically taken from them, as it would be if they were obliged to abide by the township survey.

A resolution was carried unanimously to send a delegate to Ottawa to look after the interests of the St. Albert settlers in connection, they to pay the necessary expenses.

It was moved and carried unanimously that the chairman, D. Maloney, be and he was elected. The chairman said that he did not wish to take all the responsibility, but if another delegate were appointed he would be willing to accompany him. He would ask no pay for his time, but would contribute it as his share to the undertaking—if the settlers would pay his expenses.

Rev. Pere Leane was asked if he would go, and after consulting with Rev. Pere Leane as to taking charge of the mission during his absence, he consented to go as one of the delegation.

A subscription list was opened and \$450 was at once subscribed, of which \$200 was paid at once, the understanding being that the remainder be paid in not later than Monday evening next, as the delegates proposed to start on Tuesday morning. It was moved that the expense would be about \$600 or \$700 and each subscriber agreed to increase his subscription if necessary in order to raise his required amount.

As the Ft. Saskatchewan settlement is in the same fix as that of St. Albert, the delegates proposed to hold a meeting there on Tuesday evening next, when on their way down, in order to give the settlers an opportunity of uniting with those of St. Albert in the endeavor to secure their rights.

## PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.R.C. Reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R. etc., Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. A. Leclerc, Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber landed on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

WOELFE & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Dear Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing, specially adapted to all kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

HEIMICK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. Change of Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange at cash rates.

X. ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture, such as bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, etc., not on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies. Mill supplies, bedding, lace, leather, oils, etc. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BASANTYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. B. in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West, 353 Main street, Winnipeg. A. J. J. O'Connell, and Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds, always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Hardware and Saddlery, special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—419 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First class hotel. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

DALACE HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best and most comfortable hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for travellers. Good stabling attached. P. HEIMICK, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to all first patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room, good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Evening prayers at 6.30, with a lecture in points of Catholic doctrine. C. SCOLLER, O.M.I.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton. Ph. Doc. services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Feb. 4th.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY, MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

## LOTS FOR SALE.

IS IN THE CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMICK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are on file on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, on half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMICK.

## SASKATCHEWAN CITY, N.W.T.

### 400 LOTS FOR SALE.

ON THE LAMOREAUX AND MACDONALD ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Being the east half of the original Lamoreaux Brothers' claim, taken nine years ago, the first located in that vicinity.

Parties desiring to secure lots on this property can see plans and acquire all information regarding it at the office of W. S. Robertson, Edmonton, of F. Lamoreaux on the property, or of A. Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg only.

LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS.

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale.

### FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES.

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lorne, and Portage la Prairie, Portage la Prairie, and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.



## COMMERCIAL.

Owing to the severe weather of the past week, business of all kinds has been dull. The grocery famine still continues although partially and temporarily relieved by the arrival of Norris & Carey's freight on Wednesday. The rest of the stores in town display a first-class assortment of empty shelves, but the large amount of goods expected in shortly by Brown & Curry and J. A. McDougall & Co. will put a different face on affairs. Socks, moccasins, mittens, overalls and blankets are scarce as well as groceries.

Grain has not been coming to mill at all briskly and very little is offered for sale, especially of wheat. There is plenty of flour on hand, the Edmonton mills having ground 3,800 bushels of grain up to date. Most of the grain brought to mill is damp, and the wheat is badly mixed with barley and has considerable smut and wild buckwheat in it. The grain itself is good, however. The barley is of fine quality and very clear of smut or weeds. Wheat is worth from \$1.80 to \$2.25 and barley \$1 cash. Wheat flour, good XXX quality, sells at \$10, second quality at \$9, and third quality at \$8 per 100 lbs. Barley flour sells at from \$5 to \$7, barley bran at \$1, wheat bran at \$2 and shorts at \$3 per cwt.

Beef is out of the market, none being offered for sale at any price, but no very great scarcity is felt yet. Fresh pork is occasionally offered at from 25 to 30 cts. per pound. Butter is not to be had but very few of the winter supplies have given out yet. Fresh eggs are beginning to come in, a few at a time, and more precious than gold dust. The price is still 50. cts a dozen.

Hay, wood and coal are in good demand with full supply at former prices.

## CANADA WEST.

The Free Press is down on the secession cry in Manitoba.

The end of the C.P.R. track is 200 miles from Ft. MacLeod.

The Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg turns out 1,400 sacks of flour daily.

Claims staked out in Manitoba before the transfer are to be allowed by the government.

C. E. D. Wood, of the Ft. MacLeod Gazette, has gone to Ottawa to purchase a new printing outfit.

The C.P.R. track east is laid to Callendar. Two thousand men will work in the Nipissing district all winter in rock cuttings.

Rev. A. J. Bray, of Montreal, wants two million acres of North-West lands for an English company which he has organized.

Notes of a Winnipeg real estate speculator to the amount of \$100,000 recently went to protest in Toronto. The name is not given.

Board of the better class in Winnipeg has been reduced from \$10 to \$7 a week, but rents are still high. They are likely to come down soon, however.

The Regina Times, edited by Nicholas Flood Davin, is advertised to appear soon. It will be owned by the Prairie printing and publishing company.

The total immigration to Canada during 1882 amounted to 162,267, but of these only 88,745 remained in Canada; the rest passed on to the States.

The Qu'Appelle land company has received a grant of eleven townships or parts of townships on the east side of Long lake, near Qu'Appelle, for colonization purposes.

The population of Regina is 1,100, and there are 200 buildings in the place. The inhabitants think of moving, however, if a better supply of water is not found shortly.

Hon. Thomas Ryan wants a land grant for a railroad to run from Battleford to Churchill on Hudson's bay, and W. Bannerman wants one for a road from Winnipeg to Fort Nelson.

A rumor which appeared in the Victoria Colonist that the route of the C.P.R. via Kamloops was to be changed for one via Nicola valley has been contradicted by the Columbian.

Politics in Manitoba are rather mixed. The disallowance Conservatives are led by ex-Judge Miller and the Times, and the anti-disallowance ditto by premier Norquay, the secession Grits by the Sun, and the anti-secession ditto by the Free Press and Mr. Greenway.

The shares of the duke of Manchester's land corporation of Canada have fallen in value from \$15 to \$11.25. The shares have never been placed on the English market and the capital invested in it so far is solely Canadian. The Canadians bought to sell again to the Britishers, but the latter did not bite and the Canadians cannot now complete their payments on the stock, so are obliged to sell at a sacrifice.

The Globe's buckboarder publishes a list of the persons who have received grazing leases in the Row river country, with the number of cattle owned by each. By this it appears that forty-six persons or companies have been granted leases of an aggregate of 118 townships, with a total of 23,000 head of cattle and horses pasturing on the ground. The Cochrane Co. has the largest grant—five townships—and the smallest grant is three-quarters of a township.

During the past season 350 men have been employed in the Cascair mines, and they have taken out \$150,000 worth of gold.

Garvin, who was lately sentenced to imprisonment in Stony mountain penitentiary, made a daring attempt to escape lately. He knocked one of the guards senseless with a stick and taking his revolver from him called on the other prisoners to follow him. In trying to pass out he met the warden and fired five shots at him, but without effect. By this time the rest of the guards had arrived and the prisoners were secured again.

A meeting of the Great North-West land company, a branch of the duke of Manchester's land corporation of Canada, was held in London, England, Nov. 17th, Lord Elphinstone in the chair. From the chairman's statements it seems that this company owns a quarter interest in Regina and that its share of the sales of lots up to date amounted to \$231,537. It also owns a similar interest in five other town sites, where the lots are expected to sell for from \$25 to \$300. The company expects to receive from \$7 to \$10 an acre for the land around these town sites, which cost them \$2.73 per acre, and indeed the managers expect that all the land they own between Red river and Moose Jaw creek will realize that amount. As high as \$25 an acre has been offered for some sections. God help the settler, and God help Canada, with so much land locked up in the hands of these sharks.

Major Rogers, of the C.P.R. survey, is in Montreal. He says that the route by the Kicking Horse pass will be adhered to, as it is 1,000 feet lower than any of the neighboring passes. On leaving the Rockies the route follows the valley of the Columbia for thirty miles, and then turns southerly along the Beaver for sixteen miles, thence westerly and south-westerly for six or seven miles to the east branch of the Ille-cille-waet, and follows that river and the Eagle river to Shuswap lake. The pass discovered in the Selkirks is not more than 4,500 feet above the sea, 1,000 feet lower than the Rockies. If crossed at this elevation no tunnelling will be necessary; if crossed at an altitude of 4,200 feet a 2½ mile tunnel will be necessary. Snow slides will be avoided by creating sheds that will enable the snow to pass over and across the track at different points. The distance from the summit of the Rockies to the east end of Shuswap lake is 190 miles. He thinks that the road can be completed for this distance in three years.

Strange rumors are afloat in regard to the C.P.R., Northern Pacific, and St. Paul M. & M. railways. For some years past the N. P. has been the deadly enemy of the St. P. M. & M. and also of the C.P.R., building branch lines and doing everything in its power to injure both roads, and they replying in similar style. Lately it was given out that an arrangement had been arrived at by which all three were to abandon hostilities and each confine itself to its own district. By this agreement the Manitoba South-Western passed from the control of the Northern Pacific to that of the St. P. M. & M., and several lines in Minnesota and Dakota were also surrendered by the N. P. to the same company, the whole affair being considered as an acknowledged defeat for the Northern Pacific. At the time the treaty of peace was concluded the St. Paul company, their stock being at a high premium, thought it would be a good time to increase it, which they did to double its previous amount. At the same time the N. P., far from being crippled by the warfare just concluded, was carrying on construction rapidly to the completion of the main line, paying the cost out of ordinary traffic and land receipts; and also about the same time it raised an enormous loan in Holland and sold \$12,000,000 worth of land, without apparently having any immediate use for the money. When the new stock of the St. Paul road was put upon the market it was largely bought up by Canadians, at high rates, but lately a fall in price has taken place and the Canadians have been bought out rapidly by Americans, representing no one knew whom. When peace had been made with the Northern Pacific the St. Paul company and the C.P.R. practically, until the issue of the new stock, the one company, entered into closer arrangements than ever before, thinking themselves safe from their old enemy. The rumor is now started by a correspondent of the Montreal Witness that the Northern Pacific (evidently by means of the enormous amount of cash lately raised, and the opportunity afforded by the panic among Canadian stockholders in the St. Paul road,) has secured the control of the St. Paul road, and has thereby received advantage of all the concessions lately granted by the C.P.R. to that road, and that so far from being beaten by the St. Paul road or driven out of Canada by the C.P.R. it has actually gobbled the former and is prepared to fight the latter on its own territory and to the last extremity. It is also thought that an alliance offensive and defensive has been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific. The fact that the syndicate are now proposing to raise \$85,000,000 by increasing their capital stock to \$100,000,000 adds to the probability of the rumor being correct.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Arabi is exiled to Ceylon.

Austria is preparing for war with Russia.

The sultan of Turkey is becoming insane.

Crops in California have been good this year.

The cost to Britain of the Egyptian war amounted to £3,500,000.

The Canada temperance act is in force in Colchester county, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Gladstone is understood to favor a measure of home rule for Ireland.

England has enjoyed a year of prosperous trade but times are bad in France and Germany.

The papers arriving by last mail agree that except in Great Britain, times are getting hard all over the civilized world and especially so in Canada. Wages are being reduced and mills shut down in the States and railroad stocks are falling rapidly. The Free Press speaks of money as being very tight in Winnipeg, which is supposed to be on account of a great deal of eastern capital being withdrawn to meet payments at home. The Toronto World says that the syndicate are increasing their capital stock \$85,000,000 simply because they are short of money. They are unable to float their bonds in England; the Duke of Manchester's company has been a failure as a means of raising the wind, being equally unable to do so, both failures being on account of Grand Trunk opposition. The Montreal bank and Canadian capital generally have furnished all or nearly all the money used so far in both schemes and can stand the strain no longer. Canadians have lost money on St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba stock and also on Hudson's Bay. Thousands of men are hard up who were well off lately, their money being locked up in paper towns in the North-West. Bank stocks have been run up to the clouds and must come down. There has been inflation in every direction. All the papers agree that the situation is to say the least of it, not reassuring, and some predict a panic within a few months.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 19th January, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

|            | Max. | Min. |
|------------|------|------|
| Saturday,  | -6   | -25  |
| Sunday,    | 21   | -9   |
| Monday,    | 6    | 2    |
| Tuesday,   | -22  | -18  |
| Wednesday, | -13  | -42  |
| Thursday,  | -20  | -29  |
| Friday,    | -36  | -47  |

Barometer rising, 28.330.

## BIRTH.

McLEOD.—On the 9th inst., the wife of M. McLeod, Little mountain, of a daughter.

## WAREHOUSING

AT

## FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

## MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY, BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

NORRIS & CAREY,

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

Have now on hand and will keep in stock complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES

HARDWARE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVING PROFITS.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's fort.

NORRIS & CAREY.

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now en route and to arrive shortly large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS, FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN & CURRY.